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*Cholera and yellow fever, plague, etc.*—Continued.

## PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>India—Continued.</i>				
Bombay.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 23.....	2,884		Estimated deaths for this same period, 5,845.
	Feb. 23-Mar. 9.....	1,282		Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,265.
	Mar. 9-Mar. 30.....	1,431		Estimated deaths for this same period, 2,730.
	Mar. 31-June 1.....	1,681		Estimated deaths from March 31 to April 20, 2,892.
	June 2-June 29.....	90		
Calcutta.....	Feb. 6-Feb. 13.....	1		
Karachi.....	Jan. 11.....			Plague epidemic; 220 cases, 214 deaths to date.
<i>China:</i>				
Amoy.....	June 30.....			Plague epidemic reported.
Hongkong.....	Dec. 13-Dec. 29.....			A few cases.
	May 21-May 29.....	4	2	
	June 6-June 12.....		1	
Macao.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....		154	
	June 1-June 3.....	43		
Swato.....	June 1.....			Plague epidemic reported.
	May 4.....			Epidemic of plague reported.
<i>Japan:</i>				
Formosa.....	Nov. 6-Nov. 30.....	53	37	
	Dec. 4-Dec. 29.....		15	
	Jan. 19-Jan. 27.....	3		
	Feb. 23-Mar. 12.....	3		
	Mar. 13-Mar. 23.....	4		
	Mar. 24-Mar. 31.....	3		
	Apr. 1-Apr. 20.....	64	54	
	Apr. 20-May 20.....	268		
	May 31-June 27.....	144		
	June 28-July 6.....	13		
Nagasaki Ken.....	June 9-June 27.....	3	3	
Taihoku.....	Apr. 20-Apr. 27.....	3		
<i>Russia:</i>				
St. Petersburg.....	Apr. 10-Apr. 17.....		1	
Theodosia.....	Mar. 31.....			One case of plague on Br. S. S. Baldwin.

## ARABIA.

*Bubonic plague in Jeddah.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Aden, Arabia, June 15, 1897.*

SIR: For some few weeks past there has been a rumor that the bubonic plague had appeared in Jeddah, Arabia, which is the seaport for Mecca, and on the 12th the report was officially confirmed. I can give no definite information at present as to how bad the disease really is, as so far all facts have been suppressed.

In the daily telegrams of yesterday we were informed that the Sultan of Turkey was sending a sanitary commission to combat the plague, but, owing to the woefully unsanitary condition of the place, fears were expressed that it would take some time to overcome the disease. As soon as the rumor was confirmed in regard to the plague, strict quarantine regulations were at once put in force against Jeddah and all neighboring ports. With these precautions taken thus early no fears are entertained of the disease reaching Aden. Fortunately for this place, as well as for the balance of the Mohammedan world, the plague did not appear in Jeddah until after the pilgrim season for the year was over. Owing to the plague in Bombay this year, no Mohammedans

from Judea were allowed to go to Mecca on the annual pilgrimage, so it is somewhat of a mystery how the plague came to appear in Jeddah, but some hold to the opinion that as the annual travel was stopped by sea it must have been transmitted by the overland route by the way of the Persian Gulf from India.

I shall make reports from time to time of all the facts that I can gather about this disease, and should it reach this place, will cable for instructions as to what shall be done about goods shipped to the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. MASTERSON,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### PLAGUE.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, July 7, 1897.]

ARABIA—*Djeddah*.—On June 10, 6 deaths from plague were reported in different quarters of the city, especially in Hadramanti. From June 11 to 16 there were on the several days 3, 1, 4, 3, 3, 3 deaths from plague.

BRITISH EAST INDIES—*Bombay*.—According to the Bombay Government Gazette there were in the four weeks, from May 19 to June 15, 56, 34, 34, and 26 deaths, respectively.

*Macao*.—According to advices from Hongkong, plague has not yet assumed an epidemic character in Macao. Only isolated cases appear in the vicinity of Canton.

JAPAN.—From April 13 to May 5 there were in the prefecture of Taipefu, in Kilung Sinchu, and some small places in north Formosa, 10 cases and 14 deaths, which occurred among Chinese, besides 2 suspicious cases and 1 suspicious death reported among Chinese and Japanese. In middle Formosa 1 case, 1 death occurred among the Chinese population; in south Formosa 6 cases, 4 deaths among Japanese and 163 cases, 109 deaths among Chinese. Total for the Island of Formosa, including suspicious cases, 184 cases and 130 deaths.

#### BRAZIL.

##### Sanarelli on the Germ of Yellow Fever.

[Continued.]

[Translated in this Bureau from the Portuguese.]

#### DECISIVE EXPERIMENTATION—VEHICLES AND CONTAGION.

Experiment in the human living subject must naturally encounter opposition and prejudice, but it would seem to be essential to the solving of problems of incalculable importance to the human race.

The autoexperiments of Pettenkofer, Emerich, Metchnikoff, and others, who voluntarily swallowed cultures of choleraic microbes, pointed out the way to the experimenter who would definitely settle a question of pathologic importance. Metchnikoff succeeded in inducing a typical attack of cholera in man by living cultures of Koch's vibrio, thus probably demonstrating the specific nature of the microbe after ten years of discussion. There have also been courageous experimenters in yellow fever. Repeated experiment in self-inoculation has been made directly with the products of the disease, but without in any case producing an attack of the disease. The cause of this ill success is now explained. Those who have made the attempt, believed the yellow fever virus